SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Coast longshoremen voted on June 1 the 30 cents an hour President Nixon's new-defunct Federal Pay Board took from them in 1972.

Agreement was reached here on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 7, between the ILWU and the sugar and pineapple associations for an adjustment that has the effect of reintroducing the amount previously negotiated and then disallowed by the Nixon apparatus.

The increase is over and above another 30-cent hike done in July 1 under terms of the union's current 1973-75 contract.

Thus, the base rate for longshoremen on the Coast will go from $5.75 to $5.80 per hour on June 1, and from $5.80 to $6.10 on July 1. Agreement on the first 30 cents culminated a hectic series of events that began when Nixon administration wage price controls expired in April 30. The events included a one-day demonstration work stoppage on May 1 when 15,000 waterfront workers shut down the Coast from San Diego to the Canadian line.

The men went back to work the next day, May 2, after PMA agreed to begin talks on an immediate cost of living adjustment.

Those talks resulted in the May 7 settlement in Hawaii. If this PMA is taking it for its members for ratification but which the ILWU committee declares it has the authority to accept.

MORE FOR CLERKS

The 30 cent raise figures out at 33 1/2 cents for ship clerks and there for skilled longshoremen, longshoremen historically paid on an eight-hour straight time basis and container freight station employees.

The ILWU committee, headed by ILWU President Harry Bridges, included Coast Committeemen William Watanabe, Fred Hines and Vice-President William H. Chester. They were assisted by Research Director Barry Silverman and Coast Committee Assistant Evelyn Waield.

The ILWU did go into the cost-saving talks with the 30 cents specifically in mind. The union argued for more on the ground that the 1972 dollar is not the 1974 dollar and the 40 cents won last July has, in fact, been wiped out by higher prices.

Negotiations resulted in the 30-cent figure, which is exactly what the Pay Board cut from the 72-cent settlement that was negotiated in 1972 after a 134-day longshore strike.

FIRST UNION

By taking dramatic action on the very first day after expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act, the ILWU moved into the front ranks of unions reacting to the changed situation.

The June cost-saving adjustment has nothing to do with another cost-saving formula in the current longshore contract.

Dole Can Strike

HONOLULU — Victory is the word. Fifteen thousand ILWU sugar and pineapple workers here in Hawaii are celebrating unprecedented gains in job security, wages, pensions and other advances as a result of strike action.

On the strength of nearly-unanimous votes in favor of ratification, 9,000 sugar workers and 6,000 pineapple workers are back on the job after having won the basic objectives for which they struck. The sugar workers, who went back on April 24, were out a month and a half. Pineapple workers returned on April 29 after being out three weeks.

This was the first time ever both sugar and pineapple had been on strike at the same time in Hawaii.

The union's chief negotiators—Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt in sugar and International Representative Tommy Trask in pineapple—describe the settlements as far and away the best ever won in either industry. (See settlement summaries, pages 4-5).

A memo to all ILWU locals and other support groups from ILWU President Carl Damaso, Shiro Hokama, chairman of the pineapple negotiating committee, and Takeshi Yugawa, chairman of the sugar negotiating committee, says:

"Once again it was the rank and file who helped make the strike a triumphant one. They fought, stuck together, and it is to their credit that we were able to conduct a well-organized, disciplined and courageous strike.

SUGAR COST

Riding the crest of a solid strike and healthy economic conditions in the sugar industry, sugar workers won wage increases of 75 cents an hour over the term of the two-year agreement across-the-board hikes that average out to more than 20 percent; substantially improved pensions; and dramatic gains in job security.

Sugar industry spokesmen themselves admit to a settlement cost of about $24 million, nearly double the $13 million in improvements they had on hand. The union was able to conduct a well-organized, disciplined and courageous strike.

"Working against a deadline of the meeting of the full committee," says Goldblatt, "the employers began to move. One can fairly assume that they realized the ranks were intact and prepared for a strike of considerable duration."

Big gains on the major money items came rather quickly. On wages and pensions, Goldblatt notes, the final company offer almost doubled what had been on the table. The end of the strike was at hand. Tentative agreement was made on wages and pensions, and that the union committee was calling for irrigating young cane so as to not destroy crops that would mature in later in the year.

In short, all hands were set to work for a long bralw. Once the full committee headed home from Honolulu, there would be no quick return to work. Also, after six weeks of strike, sugar workers were confident that the full forces of the International would come into play.
When federal wage and price controls expired in the United States on April 30, a whole new ball game began for organized labor—longshoremen members of this union on the Pacific Coast demonstrated dramatically the next day.

Just a year ago the Twentieth Biennial Convention of the ILWU declared, "We reaffirm our position that wage-price controls have not succeeded in solving the problems which beset this economy and have, in fact, made the situation worse. The resolution assailed the mythology "that high prices are caused by high wages." The union pointed out that the use of wage controls "has tied the hands of the labor movement, posed a threat to the very nature of collective bargaining as we know it." Our resolution noted that the controls provided the federal government with the opportunity to 'manipulate the economy by jumping into collective bargaining situations and slapping contracts ok'd by the rank and file . . .'

We urged "total elimination of controls and called on "all trade unions and workers to band together to fight this concerted attack on the living standards of American workers." The opportunity for that banding together is now at hand. The shackles have been removed.

Our Basic Objection to the controls is that they were inequitable. Wage controls were applied strictly. Profits, on the other hand, were allowed to skyrocket.

When wage and price controls were instituted in 1971 corporation profits (after taxes) were below a 1966 peak of slightly over $50 billion. All during the period of controls corporate profits continued to soar spectacularly until in 1973 they passed the $70 billion mark. There was no real control of prices. The whole game was rigged, and it was rigged against labor. This constituted an economic disaster for the workers of the United States.

For example, the 40-cent an hour raise won by longshoremen on July 1, 1973, had been completely wiped out by the end of March 1974. When wage and price controls were instituted as badly. Two examples are the carpenters in Northern California and the hospital workers in New York. The list is much longer.

Our union said: "Looking back over the term of the present spiral, we note that prices were well on their way up before wages began to keep pace. The largest price hikes have come for goods and services in industries where organized labor is not an important factor in costs."

The Twentieth Convention, as an editorial on this page emphasizes, called for the total elimination of controls. At that time the union said, "We recognize that the real sources of inflation are escalating prices caused in large part by exorbitant profits and enormous interest rates."

To be frank about it, we feel that labor, unshackled by government controls, can better afford to fight for itself in the economic arena than when it is when handcuffed by regulations that are applied inequitably.

Big business has sought always to keep wages at a minimum while expanding as rapidly as possible. The so-called wage and price controls of the Nixon administration gave big business an added advantage in an already unequal struggle.

We are free finally to fight with all our weapons, most of which are now unshackled. Two examples are the carpenters in Northern California and the hospital workers in New York. The list is much longer.

One problem we didn't have back in 1934 was fighting inflation. If there are to be guidelines from our experience they would have to be drawn from the struggle for the eight-hour day in the United States and is related most directly to the Haymarket tragedy in Chicago in 1886.

Those who would disown America's radical traditions, however, have helped to downgrade May Day in favor of Labor Day. The point at issue here, of course, is not whether Labor Day is the solution to the problem of unshackling the labor movement. It is not. This day is simply another opportunity to go on the offensive against the profit system.

The observance of May Day as a labor holiday stems from the struggle for the eight-hour day in the United States and is related most directly to the Haymarket tragedy in Chicago in 1886.

We now are in another phase of that battle. The Nixon administration's wage and price controls (far more on wages than prices) expired April 30. This brought us to May Day—an historic day of struggle for labor that had its origins in the United States—with our arms at long last unbound. Unions are finally free to fight with all their weapons, most of all the weapon of not working. It was the stopwork weapon we longshoremen used on May 1 to dramatize the removal of controls and to demand an immediate cost-of-living adjustment in their pay. We won 30 cents on May 7.

Other unions, we hope, will follow suit. We moved because we had a specific contractual justification for taking such action once the controls expired.

The question in the general sense is what the labor movement as a whole is going to do about the changed situation created by the expiration of a control system that not only did not achieve the purposes it was supposed to, but actually proved to be an anti-labor weapon for the administration.

No one knows the anti-labor impact better than the longshore members of this union, who won a 72-cent an hour increase at the conclusion of a 134-day strike in 1973, and then were sandbagged by a 30-cent cut in that settlement by Nixon's Cost of Living Council.

That's one reason we acted as soon as controls were off. As long ago as 1971 at our Nineteenth Biennial Convention, our union said: "Looking back over the term of the present spiral, we note that prices were well on their way up before wages began to keep pace. The largest price hikes have come for goods and services in industries where organized labor is not an important factor in costs."

Our Twentieth Convention, as an editorial on this page emphasizes, called for the total elimination of controls. At that time the union said, "We recognize that the real sources of inflation are escalating prices caused in large part by exorbitant profits and enormous interest rates."

One of the concluding paragraphs of our resolution said, "What is urgently necessary is that our union and the entire labor movement lead the great movement for economic security and a stable, secure labor market that is now supported by the overwhelming majority of the people of our nation."

One of the chances to do that is now.
Local 6 Wins Big Contract at Continental Can

SAN LEANDRO—A three-year agreement featuring an across-the-board wage increase of 16 cents, plus a liberal cost-of-living allowance and major pension improvements, has been ratified by the approximately 360 Local 6 members at Continental Can.

The first-year wage increase, effective April 1, is 4 cents to $9.50; an additional 3 cents will be paid out across the board in each of the following two years.

Members will also receive a cost of living adjustment at a maximum of 15 cents per year — based on the performance of the Consumer Price Index between January 1 and December 31 of the current year — through April 1. The cost of living adjustment will be "rolled in" to the base rate each year.

In addition, the 36 cents collected in cost of living benefits over the last three years will also be included in the base rate, effective May 1, 1974.

PENSIONS

Effective the second year of the contract, pension benefits will increase from $5.50 to $10.50 per month per year of service. The second-year retirement age at full pension, will be reduced from age 65 to age 62. Also, the minimum service period will be reduced from 15 to 10 years.

In addition, also in the second year, retirees will receive a cost of living adjustment ranging from $11 to $16 per month per year of service. This also receives improved insurance benefits during the second year of the agreement.

Other negotiated gains include substantial improvement in supplemental unemployment insurance and unused vacation benefits, liberalization of vacations (three weeks per year, five years, four weeks after 15 years, classification adjustments, improvements on funeral and hospitalization plans, improvements in travel pay, and improvements in severance pay in the event of a plant shutdown.

Finally, an increment that will favor those in the lowest classifications — paying them about 6 3/4 cents per hour — will become effective during the final year of the contract.

The Continental pact was negotiated by Business Agent Paul Martin, Local 6 President Curtis McClain, along with Bob Holmes, Bob Norton, Art Corley, Rich Amaral, Ray Johnson, Clem Simpson and Herschel Watkins.

Sign Carrington Agreement

OAKLAND—Starting wages for Local 6 lab workers at Carrington Co. have gone up from $8.50 to $10.50 per month as a result of a new contract negotiated this month.

Employees will also receive an additional increase of 30 cents per hour effective June 1, plus the same cost of living adjustment that is in the area Master Agreement.

Members also won the Master Agreement holiday and funeral leave provisions.

About Prop. 9

SACRAMENTO — Senator Mervyn D. Lyon (D-Los Angeles) urges the electorate to vote Yes on Proposition 9 on the June primary ballot because "it pre-empts legislation that we worked very hard to pass... because there was a gap between editions of The Dispatcher, it is because there was.

In keeping with union policy of limiting editions to 24 a year (and two a month), there was a three-week gap between the April 23 and May 10 editions of The Dispatcher.
Hawaii Sugar Terms

HONOLULU—The settlement that sent 3,000 ILWU sugar workers back to work in Hawaii after a strike that lasted from March 15 to April 26, resulted in major gains that were ratified overwhelmingly by the membership.

The basic terms of the sugar agreement in condensed form follow:

WAGES
Sugar workers will get 75 cents an hour in four increments over a 10-year period—25 cents April 16; 10 cents August 1; 25 cents February 1, 1975; and 25 cents August 1, 1978. The lowest wage will be $3.60 an hour, the highest $5.55. The first 25 cents is retroactive for the period during which the workers stayed on the job with- out a contract—February 16 to March 8.

JOB SECURITY
Companies will not terminate or commence to terminate operations for the next two years. If a merger or job-elimination program does require lay-offs, the work force will be shrunken from the force roll date of May 1, 1973. Voluntary retirement without actuarial reduction in pension benefits for employees in the 62-64 age bracket, disability terminations (without reduction of pension), and reparation (option to return to homelands with lump-sum equivalent of pension equity) is available at age 62.

If there still is a problem after the above steps have been taken, workers aged 60 and 61 may accept voluntary retirement benefits without actuarial reduction, plus a bridge payment of $200 per month to tide the pensioner over until Social Security is available at age 62.

If the above steps do not sufficiently shrink the work force, then seniority shall govern further lay-offs or transfers. Laid-off employees will be entitled to full severance pay.

If an offer of transfer to another job is not acceptable, the worker may be paid his regular wage plus $200 per month in lieu of any severance pay. If the above steps do not sufficiently shrink the work force, then seniority shall govern further lay-offs or transfers. Laid-off employees will be entitled to full severance pay.

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PENSIONS
Major gains were made in the sugar pension plan.

1. By providing credit for all years of service instead of only 33½ years as before.
2. By increasing monthly minimum benefits from $5.00 to $7 per month per year for the first 33½ years and $3 per month per year for all years thereafter.
3. By providing for vesting (terminating while maintaining pension credits until eligibility age 55, or after 16 years of service.

MEDICAL CARE
Intensive care (including coronary care) and isolation care are added to the medical plan, which already covers all drugs, regular hospital and other ex-

Medical dues paid by employ-

ers will go up $1.50 a month, and range from $4.50 for single employees to a maximum $12 for families of five or more.

Dental plan coverage for children is extended from age 15 to 19, and to 23 in the case of full-time students.

DISABILITY BENEFITS
A new benefit has been added. When employees exhaust their regular sick benefits of 12 to 54 days at 66 2/3 percent of pay, they now may obtain up to 26 weeks of supplementary temporary dis-

ability benefits at 55 percent of pay. Thus an employee with long service could draw almost 37 weeks of benefits.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
In addition, the new contract includes a host of improvements. In secondary items such as opera-
tion of overtime, contracting out of work and pay differentials for workers who train other work-

Any Way You Figure It, Unemployment Is Increasing
PORTLAND — The March unemployment figure for Portland was 5.5 percent, up from 5.4 percent in Febru-
ary, and considerably above the year ago level of 4.5 percent.

Normal joblessness declines between February and March, and the Oregon Employment Division says. OED also revealed that the procedure for estimating total employment has been revised to shift it from a place-of-work to a place-of-residence, cautioning that the new method would reduce unem-

ployment in "bedroom counties," and increase it in the metropolitan area.

The first gimmick was "seasonal ad-

justment." Now the out-of-work is seasonal or otherwise unemployed, because he is seasonally adjusted, but he is bed-

rocked, out wherever, he still has no paycheck.

What Minimum Wage, Delay Cost Workers
WASHINGTON — The seven-month delay in boosting the minimum wage caused by President Nixon’s veto of the 1974 wage and price controls bill will cost the nation’s lowest paid workers an estimated billion dollars, the AFL-CIO estimates. The delay is figured to have cost each such worker an average of $850 each.

Fuller support — Sugar, pineapple and can strikers in Hawaii received bread support from the community. In the above photo Ken Reyes of AFL-CIO carpet layers cheers on pickets from university supporters and AFL-CIO unions at Aloha Army Base. Can workers are still out. Demonstration was organized by Labor-Community Alliance and Student Committee to Support Sugar and Pine Workers.
The strike began at 8 a.m. on May 9, 1974. It was a Wednesday. The die actually had been cast at a specially called meeting of Local 38-39 of the International Longshoremen's Association, held here on Sunday, April 25, when the membership voted to discontinue negotiations "unless something definite shall have been arrived at" by the deadline.

The strike, a bloody and notable chapter in the labor history of the United States, was to continue until the last day of July.

FIRST MENTION

The Waterfront Worker, a mimeographed paper published by a group of rank and file ILA members, was chomping at the bit over the various mediation efforts that had delayed the strike date since March 23.

The May 7 issue of the paper, issued just a few days before the strike began, is notable on a number of counts.

One is that, for the first time, the name of Harry Bridges appears in its pages.

The Waterfront Worker, for obvious reasons, wins a bloody battle of the rank and file members who were trying to push the ILA officials down into greater militancy.

But, in a letter signed simply "Unemployed Stevedore," and discussing the April 29 meeting, Bridges is mentioned. His identity certainly was no secret. On March 22 he had been elected chairman of the deeply chosen strike committee of nearly 50 members.

At the April 29 meeting Bridges, apparently sound to the unions, had turned up and shouted at Bridges, "God damn you!"

"SERIOUS ERRORS"

The unemployed stevedore was writing in the Waterfront Worker, said of the incident, "Harry Bridges again showed why he is in the Pacific Coast would never the Pacific Coast; he was a so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' that had been advanced as the negotiators' last best formula for avoiding a strike. The confrontation became so intense that at one point Lewis jumped up and shouted at Bridges, "God damn you!"

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**Northwest Auxiliaries Focus On Problem Of Inflation**

OLYMPIA — “Fight Inflation Today” was the theme of the 22nd Biennial Northwest Convention of the ILWU Federated Auxiliaries, held here April 27-28.

But the 22 delegates from Oregon, Washington, California, and British Columbia went beyond the convention theme to demand retention of log exports — main cargo item in the state — and to decry the murder and imprisonment of “our brother and sister trade unionists in Chile,” since the well-out of politicians in the Washington Legislature, and pledge support to sugar and coffee workers in Hawaii.

The log resolution, drafted after several days of debate, was introduced by Fred Bitte, Local 34; William Hoover, Local 34; Joseph Marsigli, Local 34; Lloyd Singleton, Local 34; and others “whose lives will be endangered, workers for workers who are injured, by the so-called ‘gray period’ when they are traveling to the job, before federal or state compensation takes over.”

**Pact Reached With NOR-FAC; $6 Minimum**

SALEM — A five-year agreement has been signed with NOR-FAC, Ltd., International Representative George Ginnis, Int’l Rep.

Job classifications in the recently organized unit include flour millers, skilled and unskilled warehousemen and checkers, with the top pay set at $6.10 an hour, and lowest pay set at $6.80. A cost of living increase is provided quarterly.

The contract also calls for an eight hour work guarantee, with time and one-half overtime, paid holiday, health and welfare, pension plan and sick leave.

**Busy Schedule For Drill Team**

SAN FRANCISCO — May is adding up to a busy month for ILWU Local 19 drill team, Josh Williams, the team’s captain, reports.

With the Rose Fiesta in Santa Rosa May 18 and the Centennial Parade in San Jose May 26 still ahead of them, the team will have competed in a grand total of six events in May, in addition to the doubleheader in the report of Ruth Harris, president of the Federal Auxiliary 38, who said he worked closely at the last legislative session with the PMA Benefit Funds; Walter Knittle, Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.

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**DOCKERS, WIDOWS ON PENSION LIST**

SAN FRANCISCO — Following is the May, 1974 list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


**Attorneys Find Welcome for Legal Aid in Chile**

EUGENE — Former Congressman Charles O. Porter, one of several American attorneys who volunteered their services to aid in the defense of Chilean political prisoners, returned to Eugene today after spending nine days in Santiago.

He plans to return to Chile after contacting others who may be able to help.

Porter estimated that up to 10,000 prisoners are still being held, “many incomunicado, many tortured, many without lawyers or legal help. . . . People are still being arrested. They are taken from their homes at 3 or 4 o’clock in the morning and thrown into jail.”

**FIRST ROUND**

Another Oregon attorney, J. P. Mor- ray, who accompanied Porter to Chile and remained there, has written the Fair Trial Committee for Chilean Po- litical Prisoners, headquartered in Corvallis.

The letter said that Chilean lawyers “are extremely glad to see us here, and they are willing to work to strengthen the defense,” and encourage other Chilean lawyers to take such cases. Even so, the lawyer and right are now offended at the “American press’ disregard for juridical princi- ples.”

Individuals or groups wishing to contribute toward the expenses of US law- yers in Chile may send donations to the Fair Trial Committee for Chilean Political Prisoners, 1215 NW 16th Street, Corvallis, Ore. 97330. Commit- tee sponsors include Bill McCormick, former secretary of the Columbia River District Council, ILWU, and former US Senator Wayne Morse.

**DEMONS TAKE ACTION**

SALEM — The pre-primary convention of the Democratic Party of Ore- gon passed by almost unanimous vote a resolution on Chile urging the state’s delegation in Congress to initiate action toward “cutting off all military and economic aid to Chile” and “launching of an inquiry into the failure of the Coalition of Concerned Citizens to protect the lives of American nationals during and after the military take- over, and the protection of political asylum to teachers, physicians and other ‘leaders whose lives were in danger if they remained in Chile.’”

**Dockers, Widows on Pension List**

**San Francisco** — Following is the May, 1974 list of dockworkers retired under various ILWU-PMA plans:


**Classifying Assl ILWU Members**

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who are being pushed around? Who has no security on the job?

In other words, do you know who won’t want to be organized into the ILWU? If so, please write or telephone information to one of the follow- ing:

Northwest Regional Office
401 S. 11th Street
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 233-1955

Washington-Alaska Office
2330 11th Street
Tacoma, Wash. 98421
Phone: (206) 383-5144

Southern Calif. Regional Office
William Pierry,
Washington Regional Director
5625 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90037
Phone: (213) 753-5594

Northern Calif. Regional Office
LeRoy King,
Regional Director
1188 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-0533

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Henry Thompson,
Regional Director
401 S. 11th Street
Portland, Ore. 97209
Phone: (503) 233-1955

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Bill McCormick,
Regional Director
1188 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94109
Phone: (415) 775-0533

Washington-Alaska Office
Fred Bitte, Int’l Rep.
6204 14th Ave.
Huntington Beach, Calif. 92647
Phone: (714) 251-8141

California Area Office
Craig Prichett,
Regional Director
200 S. Euclid Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90026
Phone: (213) 652-1800

Hawaii Office
Robert McElrath
Regional Director
444 Aloha Tower Drive
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Phone: (808) 949-4161

Thomas Trask, Int’l Rep.
'Long Comradeship'  
That was a very fine write-up in The Dispatcher (April 5), on the book "Time of U.S." I think the most important thing is that you have used the occasion to discuss the long comradeship between our two unions and the leadership, and the strength of our unions have carried on to preserve certain basic principles in the labor movement.

Speaking from our end, I know that our people will feel proud to see the emphasis that ILWU has placed on that part of our history.

JAMES J. MATLES  
General Secretary-Treasurer  
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, New York

That China Visit  
Even though the ILWU visit to the People's Republic of China is out for the time being, I'm sure our union will still strive for fraternal relations with the workers of China.

Even though President Bridges in his column stated that apparently the trade unions are back again (1973), it didn't say what kind of unions existed. A trip by our ILWU could maybe look around and see.

We must not forget that the mainstream of labor is subjected to the same laws of economics and that the same basic and fundamental problems of food, health, and life will always be an issue. The chance to move ahead are the essential needs.

I personally feel that there is something rotten about the present government of China.

It is strange that a country that is supposedly based on socialist and working-class lines, hastened to recognize the fascist Junta of Chile, a government that subdues and murders workers. It is strange that in a struggle of liberation, China lined up with the US Government against the people of Bangladesh.

The tragedy of the Chinese Deputy Premier in the United Nations against the US and Soviet Union is hard to understand from a so-called Marxist Leninist socialist government.

Guess we have to wait around a while before we can see the real face of the life of the Chinese workers. Anyhow, I am sure that our union will be on hand, just as we were in the scrap iron and beef and all the other times when the workers were in dire need of help.

Personally, I know that the delegate from China to the World Federation of Trade Unions in 1948, at a later date under the so-called cultural revolution, was executed as a traitor. Also the trade union movement was squashed. I was in Paris on official business for the ILWU as part of an overseas delegation and attended the executive board meeting at that time—1948.

DON BROWN (Retired)  
ILWU Local 12

American Dictatorship  
The Watergate hearings and revelations in connection with them seem to have checked the drift toward fascism in America for the time being.

Hopefully this turn of events will give labor leaders (like the time-tested Bridges and Fitgerald of the ILWU and the UE), a chance to emerge as spokesmen for decisive sections of the labor movement with racist-free economic and legislative rank-and-file programs that point the way to a new democratic party, based primarily on the working class.

Such developments would go a long way in preparing the country for the day when the monopolistic interests must either totally destroy our democracy—or themselves bow out!

That a crisis of this dimension has in the making is borne out by the fact that the deepening contradictions of monopoly capitalism dictate anti-labor policies the big-money overlords find it increasingly difficult to sell to the people, no matter how they use their public-opinion manipulators and professional politicians maneuver, lie and conceal.

Watergate on the Nixon cabal's part was, no doubt, a holy-roller attempt to establish an out-and-out dictatorship. This the Nixon administration evidently already in 1972 had decided was advisable in view of the pressing problem of "national security engagement with China", that is, without losing its standing as capitalism's awe-inspiring world cop.

There are strong indications that, in its dilemma, a resort to nuclear weapons was being considered. With such a fatal option in the administration's political hopper, the crisis of the century was coming to a head and there was reason to expect a decision on the atomic bomb.

But if what prompted Nixon "prematurely" to reach for dictatorial powers was an acute military-political crisis, the criminal upper-class political tendencies peculiar to our society today are social-economic in nature and rooted in the obsolescence of the economic system itself.

CLARENCE STRONG  
ILWU Local 19, Seattle

Local 6 Man Wins Noise Fight, Gets $3,400 Award  
SALINAS — After more than two years of litigation with the Workman's Compensation Appeals Board, Daniel Garcia, a Local 6 member at Nestle here, has been awarded $3,400 for loss of hearing due to exposure to high noise levels in the plant. The award, which the company had appealed, also provides for further medical treatment and hearing aids as needed.

The Nestle Company was cited by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for illegally high noise levels in 1971, acting on a complaint by the Union.

Although government regulations allow a noise level of 30 decibels over an eight-hour period at a workplace, Garcia's exposure to 85 decibels was found to be the major cause of his hearing loss.

OSHA recently rejected a move to lower the federal noise standard to 85 decibels. Over a dozen doctors and experts were involved in the company's fight against Garcia's claim, but his victory now opens the door for other union members who may have suffered similar loss of hearing due to high noise levels. Garcia's case was handled by Local 6 attorney Rosemary Ackerman.

Support For Burton  
SALINAS — George C. Kiskadden, the conservationist-businessman who nearly ran for the seat himself, today endorsed John L. Burton for Congress. Kiskadden is the founder of the 40,000-member Oceanic Society—the "Sierra Club of the Sea"—and a long-time ocean shipper and trader.
New Log Dock
Jingles Olympia
Cash Registers

OLYMPIA—It was a typical day on the Olympia waterfront, with two ships loading logs for Japan and 10 gangs working, three of them from Raymond. The log stackers, known in dock lingo as snapper grabbers because they resemble the claws of a garuacanare ask out of some monster movie, were pick- ing up logs for the front man to hoist aboard. The Alaska Maru, a 16,000-ton vessel bound for Kobe, Hitaeji and Wa-

kayama. The storage yard was full of logs. Normally there are between 13 million and 15 million feet of logs in the yard, Bruce Edgbert, dock foreman, said. Logs are the main, almost the only, cargo item here. So it was a typical day. Almost!

NEW DOCK

Beyond the Alaska Maru, a section of old dock had been ripped out, and rows of piling were in place for a new dock, capable of bearing 1,000 pounds per square foot (in contrast to the 200 pounds per square foot of the present dock). This was Saturday, and construction crews had been working seven days a week to rush the dock through to com-

pletion. But the pile boats had run out of some of the piling needed for replace-

ment. So work had been suspended tem-

porarily, and the long-long-be-long of the pile driving machinery was gone from the cacophony of dock sounds.

Still it was a typical day. Almost!

Beyond the stretch of water and piling where the new dock will be in use in September, a second ship, the Hoyu Maru, was loading logs. She was longer than any log ship ever seen by this re-

porter, a 32,000-ton super carrier with a 36-foot draft! Unlike the Alaska Maru, which was on its 24th voyage to the port, the Hoyu Maru was a stranger.

The ship channel not so long ago was only 25 feet deep, too shallow to accom-
mulate super carriers. So the port com-
mision had it dredged to a depth of 42 feet.

Residue from the dredging has been used for landfill to provide room near the ocean terminals for more cargo storage, dock-oriented industry, and other features, under the p roposed Olympics Harbor Comprehensive Plan, developed by the Port.

FEDERAL AID

Walter Knittle, dispatcher-secretary of Local 47, and Bruce Edgbert, also of Local 47, described port manager Gene Sibolt as “very progressive.” Money for the new dock, the two said, came from Economic Development Admin-

istration federal matching funds. The port is doing everything possible to facilitate trade with Japan. The fresh, new money from the log carcasses has a “mighty pleasant ring” in the ears of the workers on South Capitol Way.

When the East Coast lumber market was lost to Canada a few years back, Olympia, like other Northwest lumber ports, turned to shipping logs. The local once had 130 members, now has 80, but “logs saved our homes and jobs, and provides work as well for gangs traveled from other ports,” Knit-
tle pointed out.

In addition to building and dredging the harbor, the port is working on a proposal to barge lumber to Canada. Some lumber went over the rail of the Alaska Maru, along with 4 million feet of logs, and the 6 million feet of logs, 32 feet deep, when the job was finished, on the Hoyu Maru.

Olympia has always been lumber and log-oriented. And logs and logging are the backbone of the area’s economy, and always have been, by this he said worn signs on public buildings and mo-

tels. “No cash boots allowed.”

REVITALIZED PORT—Artist’s sketch shows how port of Olympia, Washing-

ton, will look when current modernization is complete. Channels have been dredged, and new piers are under construction to facilitate handling of giant log and lumber carrying ships.

ILWU Recommendations
For Oregon Primary

PORTLAND — The recommendations of the ILWU’s Columbia River District Council for Oregon’s May 28 primary election are as follows:

U. S. SENATOR

Wayne MORSE

CONGRESS

1st district — No recommendation
2nd district — No recommendation
3rd district — Harry HAAS
4th district — Jack RUPPER

STATE OFFICES

Governor — James A. REDDEN
Labor Commissioner — BILL STEVENSON
Dept. of Public Instruction — Leroy OWENS
Supreme Court — Berkeley LSN'T
Court of Appeals, Pos. 4 — Jacob TANNER

STATE SENATE

District 3 — W. H. HOLSTROM
District 5 — Blaine WHITTING
District 7 — Pat WHITTING
District 8 — Dick GROENER
District 10 — Keith BURBIDGE

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 1 — No recommendation
District 2 — Tom MARSH
District 5 — Michael RAGSDALE
District 6 — Pat WHITTING
District 8 — Vera KATZ
District 9 — No recommendation

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 10 — Phillip D. LANG
District 11 — No recommendation
District 12 — Stephen KAFOURY
District 13 — No recommendation
District 15 — William (Bill) McCoy
District 16 — Wally PRIESTLEY
District 17 — George CRAIN
District 18 — Lloyd KINSEY
District 19 — William GRENFEUR
District 21 — Howard WILLITS
District 22 — Howard ADMON
District 23 — Glenn CHALLON
District 24 — Joe LANE
District 25 — Ed LINDQUIST
District 26 — Ed LINDQUIST
District 27 — Ralph GROENER
District 28 — Bill M. KITAS
District 48 — Ed (Doc) STEVENSON

CITY OF PORTLAND

City Commissioner, Pos. 2 — Mildred SCHWAB
City Commissioner, Pos. 3 — Francis J. INANCHE
City Commissioner, Pos. 4 — Charles R. JORDAN

BALLOT MEASURES

State-wide

Ballot Measure No. 2 (Mass Transit) — No recommendation
Multnomah County

Ballot Measure No. 7 (City-County Consolidation) — No recommendation

* ILWU has few if any members living in the Second Congressional District.

Sears Strikers Return
Win Broad Settlement

SAN FRANCISCO — After accepting a new contract providing for substan-
tial raises in pay, members of the Small Clerks Local 1100 returned to work at two San Francisco Sears stores May 6.

They had been on strike for 8½ months. The new contract expires August, 1978. It provides for what amounts to a $36 per week raise for sellers of small appliances and hardware. The pay raise, which figures out to 90 cents over three years, is retroactive to August 1, 1972.

Clerks who sell larger items, like ap-
pliances, were guaranteed a minimum raise, which figures out to 90 cents over three years, is retroactive to August 1, 1972.

Sears, like most other retailers, was hit by the squeeze on prices that has been a feature of the economic slowdown.

STILL FIGHTING — Former United States Senator Wayne Morse of Ore-
go, leader of the ILWU, who is seeking to regain his seat. He will be on ballot in May 28 primary. Morse was one of the first Senators to oppose the Vietnam War back in the sixties,